

Mr. BACON. I have no doubt that that will be done.

Mr. CLAPP. Very well. Then I will not at present make the motion which I intended to make.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 45 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

FREE AND EFFICIENT SEAMEN.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I find that House Report No. 645, Sixty-second Congress, second session, submitted by Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to accompany House bill 23673, is exhausted. As it bears upon the bill which has been made the special order, and as there has been something of a call for copies of the report, I ask for the adoption of the following order.

The order was read and agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That 500 copies of House Report No. 645, Sixty-second Congress, second session, relative to free and efficient seamen, be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

Mr. CLAPP. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 192) to limit the use of campaign funds in presidential and national elections.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 20, after the word "committee," strike out the words "properly reported as," and in the same line, after the words "required by law," to insert "to report; but the members of the committee shall be responsible and penalized as herein provided if the contribution be not reported as required by law," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That this act shall not apply to the payment of bills incurred by a national or State campaign committee in the fitting out and maintenance of speaking campaigns by a candidate for the office of President or Vice President where a train is fitted out and maintained by the national or State committee; nor shall it include the actual expenses of speakers sent out by a national or State committee, the expenses of literature distributed by a national committee, advertisements marked as such paid for by a national committee, or campaign funds raised for and sent to a national committee required by law to report; but the members of the committee shall be responsible and penalized as herein provided if the contribution be not reported as required by law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether the amendments which I suggested when the bill was under consideration before were adopted?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; they were.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, October 20, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 18, 1913.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph A. Maynard, of Massachusetts, to be surveyor of customs in the district of Massachusetts, in place of Edward G. Graves, resigned.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

John B. Nash, of New Hampshire, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Massachusetts, in place of James O. Lyford, resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Francis X. Quigley, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Massachusetts, in place of Rufus A. Flanders, superseded.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John F. Malley, of Massachusetts, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Massachusetts, in place of James D. Gill, resigned.

PROMOTION IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Lieut. Muller Stuntz Hay to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 19, 1913, in place of First Lieut. Harry Gabriel Hamlet, promoted.

SOLICITOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ellis C. Johnson, of Washington, to be solicitor of internal revenue, vice Fletcher Maddox, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, to be United States attorney for the district of Montana, vice James W. Freeman, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Jacob A. Herring, of Texas, to be United States marshal, southern district of Texas, vice Calvin G. Brewster, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Arthur Yager, of Kentucky, for appointment as Governor of Porto Rico, as provided for in the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," to be effective November 6, 1913, vice George R. Colton, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect November 5, 1913.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 18, 1913.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Martin Vogel to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Christopher C. Keenan to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

William C. Whaley to be collector of internal revenue in the district of Montana.

POSTMASTERS.

KENTUCKY.

Jacob Fisher, Russell.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. L. Walton, Lexington.

MONTANA.

Chester E. Wofford, Roundup.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John Foran, Mandan.

UTAH.

Alonzo A. Savage, Hyrum.

VIRGINIA.

Frank W. Sheld, Hampton.

SENATE.

Monday, October 20, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 767. An act granting permission to the city of Marshfield, Ore., to close Mill Slough, in said city; and

S. 3296. An act to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ additional clerks on heirship work in the Indian Office.

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES (S. DOC. NO. 213).

Mr. SMOOT. I move to reconsider the vote authorizing the printing of the communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting reports prepared in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, on the recent advance in the price of bagging used in baling cotton, and so forth.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that an order be entered authorizing the printing of the communication from the Secretary of Commerce,

transmitting reports prepared in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, on the recent advance in the price of bagging used in baling cotton, and also the advance in the price of ties used in handling or baling cotton be printed with the accompanying papers and illustrations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIEUT. WILLIAM S. COX, UNITED STATES NAVY.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Minnesota Historical Society, praying that the petition of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, requesting an appropriation for the erection of a monument to Lieut. William S. Cox, United States Navy, be granted; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RURAL CREDITS AND AGRICULTURAL FINANCE (S. DOC. NO. 214).

Mr. FLETCHER. From the Committee on Printing I report a resolution which I ask unanimous consent may be considered at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 195), as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a public document the evidence secured by the American commission in cooperation with the United States commission on their inquiry into the agricultural credit and cooperative systems of European countries made between April 26 and July 26, 1913, including special reports of subcommittees, statements and addresses pertaining to the subjects submitted to the commissions, or either of them, all printed matter prepared for the commissions, or either of them, a bibliography of any literature used as material for the reports of said commissions, translations of laws and statutes under which the various institutions studied operate in the different countries, translations of constitutions, by-laws, rules and regulations, and business forms of institutions investigated, special statistical data showing the extent to which each system or set of institutions is found to exist in each country, and other material bearing on the work of the commissions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida requests unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I was not in the Chamber when the Secretary began to read the resolution. I should like to have it read again, and I should like also to ask whether the resolution comes from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FLETCHER. It does. I will state to the Senator that it is a resolution which the committee adopted some time ago. He doubtless can recall that we had the matter before the committee, and they authorized a favorable report on this resolution. It has taken some time to compile the data and get it in shape for the printer. I have just presented the report of the committee, though we acted on it some weeks ago. The resolution was before the committee, and we discussed it there.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to have it read again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The Secretary proceeded to read the resolution.

Mr. BRISTOW. I understand that the resolution simply proposes to make a public document of the data and the papers that have been collected by the commission.

Mr. FLETCHER. Precisely; the data and the evidence.

Mr. SMOOT. Has the Senator any idea as to the size of the publication?

Mr. FLETCHER. I can not state precisely as to the size, but I think it will all be included in one volume somewhat smaller than the volume I hold in my hand. I can not state exactly what the size will be, but the matter ought to be comprised in one volume. It will embrace all the evidence gathered by the two commissions in European countries bearing on the great question of rural credits and agricultural finance.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator whether it will be a reprint of a great many of the documents that have already been published?

Mr. FLETCHER. No; what has taken some time is to eliminate matter in order to get it into as small a compass as possible. We have endeavored not to duplicate what has been heretofore furnished on the subject.

Mr. SMOOT. Has the Senator an estimate from the Public Printer of the cost?

Mr. FLETCHER. I have not an estimate of the cost, because it has been impossible to get at what precisely the cost will be. Until we had eliminated the matter that would have been a duplication we were not able to tell how much would be included in the volume.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not want to object to anything which the committee has passed upon, but I know there has been a great deal of printing on this subject, and I really did not know but that there would be a duplication of matter heretofore printed.

Mr. FLETCHER. No; I assure the Senator there will not be any duplication. It is new matter, gathered last summer by these commissions, and I think it is very important data.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PAGE (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 3304) granting a pension to Sarah F. Robinson; and

A bill (S. 3305) granting an increase of pension to William R. Downs; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3306) to provide for the erection of a public building at Memphis, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3307) for the relief of F. J. Fearis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3308) granting a pension to Hannah A. Thompson;

A bill (S. 3309) granting a pension to Ada S. Goodrell;

A bill (S. 3310) granting an increase of pension to Donald C. Glasgow;

A bill (S. 3311) granting an increase of pension to Alfred D. Collier; and

A bill (S. 3312) granting an increase of pension to William F. Graham; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3313) to amend paragraph 8, section 24, chapter 2, of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FIRE PROTECTION AT SEA.

Mr. WEEKS. I introduce a joint resolution which I should like to have read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 73) to provide for an investigation into the best methods of construction of vessels for safety, particularly with reference to fire protection, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 73) to provide for an investigation into the best methods of construction of vessels for safety, particularly with reference to fire protection.

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby empowered to appoint a commission of three competent men whose duty it shall be to make a thorough investigation into the best methods of constructing vessels for safety, especially those engaged in passenger transportation, particularly with reference to fire protection, structural construction of hulls and bulkheads, and the character of materials used in the construction and finish of such vessels. The commission is hereby authorized to visit any ports of the United States and, if necessary, foreign ports; to issue subpoenas for and compel the attendance of witnesses within the United States; to examine them, and to require the production of books, papers, designs, drawings, documents, and other evidence. Each member of the commission shall be paid his necessary expenses, and each member, other than any in the service of the United States, shall be paid in addition compensation at the rate of \$20 per diem for each day while actually engaged in the work of the commission and going to or returning from such work: *Provided*, That the entire expenses of the commission shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000. The said commission shall report, through the President, to Congress its findings and recommendations, together with an itemized statement of all its expenditures, not later than March 1, 1914.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, I do not ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution, but I should like to have it referred to the Committee on Commerce. I hope the London conference next month will take up this and kindred questions, and furnish us the basis for legislation that will protect the passengers and crews, especially on passenger steamers. But the subject is one of so much importance that I have introduced the joint resolution now, and unless the London conference takes suitable action I shall press for a report upon it as soon as that conference has completed its deliberations.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I will state that a committee or committees have already been chosen to consider these subjects. The letter of Secretary Redfield of April 10, 1913, states the action of the Department of Commerce on this subject. Speaking of the large number of passengers that cross the Atlantic annually and the dangers by sea, he states:

I wish to organize a committee on which shall be represented the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, and the technical schools which offer instruction in naval architecture and marine engineering, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Michigan, the Leland Stanford Junior University, Cornell University, and the Stevens Institute of Technology. I have also requested the principal shipbuilding companies which build ocean passenger steamers to suggest to me names of those most competent to express the views of shipbuilders on this subject. The American passenger-ship owners on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, respectively, have been asked to name those most compe-

tent to express their views, and I have also invited Mr. William Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, to suggest a name that will carry authority throughout the marine interests of the Great Lakes. The American Record of Shipping, generally known as "American Lloyds," has also been invited to participate, and I have also designated Mr. J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American, with whose instructive work, *An Unsinkable Titanic*, you are doubtless acquainted. To this committee I have asked the Secretary of the Navy to add an officer of the Construction Corps of that department, for although the hulls of battleships and ocean passenger steamships are designed to meet quite different conditions, I wish to avail myself of the high technical knowledge and standing of the members of this corps. Of course, the Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce will be represented. Suggestions will be welcomed from other sources, for the above list is not meant to be exclusive.

Also a committee has been chosen made up of experts from several of the different departments. It is my impression that they have already made a preliminary report. Also the delegation chosen to attend the London conference has made a preliminary statement of what should be done, giving certain suggestions in this matter.

In this connection I wish to say that we very much understate the pains taken by officials and by others, including ship-owners, seamen, and officers, to provide for safety at sea. In some remarks which I expect to make on the seamen's bill I shall set forth the legislation and conventions of recent years in that regard; and this has reached its climax in the proposed conference to be held at London, beginning on the 12th of next month, at which the best experts of the leading maritime nations will be represented.

At the same time I commend the general object of the joint resolution introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts, and if no satisfactory report or conclusion should be reached from the conference at London there would then be occasion for adopting this joint resolution.

Also it lays special stress on danger from fire, a danger emphasized by the recent *Volturno* disaster. It may be said in this connection that each marine disaster has distinctive features of its own. The steps that are taken after one calamity meet the dangers which arise from that calamity or its causes, but the next disaster is almost invariably due to different conditions altogether.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THOMAS B. STALLINGS AND RICHARD M. NELSON.

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 196), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to place upon the rolls of the Senate as clerk and as messenger, respectively, to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the names of Thomas B. Stallings and Richard M. Nelson, such appointments to hold until the election of a chairman of said committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 197), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to Thomas B. Stallings the sum of \$2,220 per annum and to Richard M. Nelson the sum of \$1,200 per annum, the same being for services as clerk and as messenger to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, respectively, from August 16, 1913, to the date of the passage of this resolution.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 136) to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea.

Mr. BURTON. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside for the present that I may make a motion to take from the table Senate resolution 94, which was brought up on the 29th and 30th of May last.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there consent to temporarily laying aside the regular order? The Chair hears no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I desire a few moments to make a brief statement of a somewhat personal nature. I shall not occupy very much time. I will ask the Secretary to read what I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, October 13.

Senator STONE announced to-day that he will address the Senate next Wednesday on the necessity of passing the currency bill at this session of Congress.

It is generally understood that he will act as a direct spokesman of President Wilson when he urges his colleagues to put aside their differences and unite on the bill.

Senator STONE'S speech is calculated to "smoke out" and put on public record Senator O'GORMAN, of New York, Senator REED, of Missouri, and Senator HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, the three Democrats whose tactics are delaying action on the bill.

Senator STONE is expected to direct much of his fire against Senator O'GORMAN, with whom he had an altercation on the subject the other day.

The speech to be made by Senator STONE is expected to be the beginning of an active fight for the passage of the bill at this session, and other Democratic Senators are understood to be preparing to demand that the party get together and dispose of the legislation.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, on Saturday last I gave formal notice that on Wednesday of this week, if the Senate should then be in session, or, if not, then at an early day thereafter, I would ask the attention of the Senate in submitting some remarks on the banking and currency bill, now pending before the Banking and Currency Committee, and that I would direct my remarks especially to the importance of taking action on that bill and disposing of it at this session of Congress. That is all I said at that time. This dispatch appeared yesterday morning in one of the great papers of New York, one of the great papers of this country and of the world. The statements in the dispatch are erroneous, and, I fear, are calculated to be mischievous in effect. I had no conversation whatever with any correspondent or with anyone after I gave this notice as to what I intended to say, and the author of this dispatch simply drew upon his imagination. He certainly had not any "tip" from me as to what I had in mind to say. It is said in the dispatch:

It is generally understood that he will act as a direct spokesman of President Wilson when he urges his colleagues to put aside their differences and unite on the bill.

That is a mistake. I have no authority to speak for the President; I have not been designated in any form whatever to speak for him. Whatever I may say when the time comes will be what I have to say on my own account and responsibility. I shall hope and I believe that in the main what I may say will have the approval of the President, if I correctly understand his position on this subject. I have no hesitancy in saying here now, so far as I understand the President's attitude. I am in sympathy with it. Quoting again from this dispatch:

Senator STONE'S speech is calculated to "smoke out" and put on public record Senator O'GORMAN, of New York, Senator REED, of Missouri, and Senator HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, the three Democrats whose tactics are delaying action on the bill.

Mr. President, that is the particular thing in this dispatch to which I object. I have no idea of "smoking out" anybody. There is no one nor anything to be "smoked out." The Senators named are men of force and character; they have opinions of their own, and they have the courage of their opinions, as I have the courage of mine. I have had no thought of saying anything that could by any strained construction be offensive—quite the contrary. "Smoking out" is an offensive term that I do not like, and if I were to attempt anything along that line, Mr. President, it would defeat or tend to defeat the very thing I am anxious to accomplish—that is, speedy action on this bill. I do not wish to offend any Senator unnecessarily, but I do intend, when the time comes, to speak my own views without equivocation, hesitation, or doubt as to my meaning. I would not hesitate to appeal to members of the Banking and Currency Committee of both parties, especially of my own party, for speedy action, and not to the committee alone but to the whole Senate, for early action on this bill; and not alone to Senators on this side, but to Senators on both sides of the Chamber. Mr. President, I do not wish to be put in the attitude of contemplating an attack on anybody. I have no thought of that kind.

And right here I wish to speak particularly with regard to my colleague, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. I know—and I wish to put this on record now—that Senator REED is as desirous of the enactment, and the speedy enactment, of banking and currency legislation as any other Senator here, and I think I know his feeling. He has believed that he ought to take a reasonable time to investigate facts relating to this important legislation, and I think that any criticism of his conduct or that of other members of the committee in this behalf ought to wait awhile, at least until we know there is real cause for criticism. I know my colleague so well that no question can arise in my mind of his high purpose to do his utmost faithfully to serve the public welfare.

I indulge the hope and the belief that this honorable committee will dispose of the questions before them in time to bring this bill before the Senate at a very early day, so that it may be considered at this session, and so that reasonable opportunity may be given at this session to pass upon the bill; and for one I am sure that my colleague is in sympathy with that policy, and I hope that the other members of the committee—all the members of the committee—feel likewise, whether they represent one political party or another.

Mr. President, at this time I wish merely to urge considerately and kindly that the members of the committee take as speedy action as possible, and this I do with the belief—certainly with the hope—that there will be no occasion for criticism on account of undue delay.

Mr. President, I have heard some talk about the party aspect of this question. Just a word as to that. For myself I will say that I think it would be better if legislation of this importance, or if any other important legislation, could go to the country with the approval of a large number of Senators and Representatives belonging to the different parties. I think legislation so enacted would more likely immediately challenge the general confidence. I would love to see this bill passed in that way; but I wish also to make this plain—that however gratified I would be to have this legislation approved by Senators on both sides, yet the Democratic Party is the party primarily responsible for this legislation. There is really no more reason, as I see it, why banking and currency legislation should not be made the subject of party action, if that should be necessary, than that tariff legislation should be made the subject of party action—not a whit more reason why. I am still indulging the hope and the belief that it will not be necessary to put this business in that attitude, but, if it should become necessary, for one, I think the party that is responsible for legislation and for the conduct of the Government should assume the full measure of that responsibility, and not shrink from it.

Mr. President, I see again it is stated in this newspaper article that I am to make some attack on the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I have had no thought of doing that; it never entered my mind. The Senator from New York can take care of himself and I leave his course to his own judgment.

The dispatch also says that the speech which I am to make "is expected to be the beginning of an active fight for the passage of the bill at this session, and other Democratic Senators are" going to take part in a movement of that kind. Well, I do not know as to that, but I do know, and I have no hesitancy in saying, that Senators on this side, so far as I have had any conferences with them, are growing impatient to take up this legislation; they are very anxious to take it up and dispose of it; and still we are all moving along here with the utmost patience expecting the members of the committee to complete their work in a very few days and bring the bill before the Senate. I am not now going to discuss why I think that that should be done. That might lead to some premature controversy with some members of the committee, and I am not seeking controversy—at least not at this time. I merely want to disabuse the minds of Senators, especially those who have been named in this dispatch, of any intention or purpose of mine to make any attack upon them.

That is all I care now to say.

POSTMASTER AT SALEM, OHIO.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I ask that Senate resolution 94 be taken from the table, and that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has just been trying to find out what is the practice in such cases. On consulting the Record the Chair finds that on the 2d day of June, by a ye-and-nay vote, the resolution was tabled. The Chair is of the opinion that, where a matter has upon a ye-and-nay vote been laid on the table, a Senator can not call it up for consideration. There must be a motion to take it from the table and to consider it. That is the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I understand the Chair to rule that this resolution is definitely disposed of and that no other action can be taken upon it but a motion to take it from the table?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; that was not the ruling of the Chair. The request was to take from the table and consider a resolution which by a ye-and-nay vote has been laid on the table. The ruling of the Chair was that it would require a motion to take it from the table; and that motion must be submitted to the Senate without argument.

Mr. BURTON. I take it that that is true of a motion of this kind, that it should be submitted without argument. I make the motion that the resolution be taken from the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio moves that Senate resolution 94, laid on the table on the 2d day of June, be now taken from the table and considered by the Senate.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, may I inquire what is the resolution referred to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A resolution requesting the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Salem, Ohio.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, my attention has been diverted. I beg the pardon of the Chair. I should be glad if the Chair would repeat the suggestion which has been made by the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the 2d day of June, by a ye-and-nay vote, Senate resolution 94, requesting the Postmaster General to transmit to the Senate all papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster at Salem, Ohio, was laid on the table. The Chair has ruled that it requires a motion now to take from the table the resolution and to consider it, and that that motion is not debatable. A motion is made to take the resolution from the table and now consider it.

Mr. BACON. I think the Chair is eminently correct in that ruling. I will make two criticisms, though, with regard to the resolution. In the first place, it is not in the language usually used by the Senate in directing a communication of that kind to the head of a department. In the second place, it should not be considered in open session, because it relates to executive business. If the Senator insists upon its consideration, I shall move that the doors be closed.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I have conceded the rule that the motion is not debatable; but if there is to be discussion upon it, I myself wish to be heard.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must adhere to the ruling he has made.

Mr. BURTON. It seems to me the Senator from Georgia is engaged in discussing the subject.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator desires to discuss the question, I shall move that the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the question whether the resolution shall be taken up shall be considered behind closed doors. I make that motion, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business?

Mr. BACON. That is not the motion, Mr. President. The rules provide that whenever a motion is made and seconded that a matter shall be considered behind closed doors the Senate shall proceed to deliberate with closed doors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there a second to the motion?

Mr. BRYAN. I second the motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will clear the galleries and close the doors of the Senate.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to deliberate with closed doors. After 35 minutes the doors were reopened.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] to take from the table and to consider Senate resolution No. 94. [Putting the question.] The motion is lost.

Mr. BURTON. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THORNTON (when Mr. RANDELL's name was called). I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANDELL], and ask that the announcement stand for the day.

Mr. SHEPPARD (when Mr. CULBERSON's name was called). I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. KERN (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SHIVELY] is unavoidably absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. BACON (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Georgia was called). My colleague [Mr. SMITH of Georgia] is paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Both Senators are absent.

Mr. LEWIS (when Mr. THOMPSON's name was called). I am requested by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON] to announce that he is paired, and that he has been called back to his State by public business.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON], which I transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. I

transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BANKHEAD (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] and will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. BRYAN. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] has had to leave the Chamber on account of illness. I will let this announcement stand for the day. My colleague is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN].

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I transfer the pair which I have with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and vote "nay."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], which I transfer to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and vote "nay."

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to inquire whether the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the Senator from Maryland has not voted.

Mr. CHILTON. I have a pair with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. JACKSON], which I transfer to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] and vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. STONE (after having voted in the negative). I voted inadvertently, not for the moment remembering that I had a pair with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANDELL], and will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] and vote "nay."

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to announce the pair of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT]. I desire that statement to be recorded.

Mr. MYERS. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN] to the Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. SUTHERLAND (after having voted in the affirmative). I voted a moment ago without remembering that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] was absent. I have a pair with that Senator, which I will transfer to the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH], and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. WEEKS. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. LODGE] is absent on account of illness. He has a general pair with the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I desire also to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is absent on account of important business.

Mr. STERLING. I have a pair with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. ROOT] and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BACON (after having voted in the negative). I observe that the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has not voted. I have a general pair with that Senator and transfer it to the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS], and will permit my vote to stand.

Mr. ASHURST. I have been requested to announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA], and to state that he is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. LEWIS. I have been requested to announce the pairs of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] with the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]; the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]; the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]; the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]; and the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH].

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—13.			
Bradley	Cummins	Page	Weeks
Brady	Kenyon	Smoot	
Bristow	Martine, N. J.	Sterling	
Burton	Norris	Sutherland	
NAYS—24.			
Ashurst	Hitchcock	Myers	Swanson
Bacon	James	O'Gorman	Thomas
Bankhead	Kern	Pomerene	Thornton
Bryan	La Follette	Sheppard	Tillman
Chamberlain	Lane	Smith, Ariz.	Vardaman
Chilton	Lewis	Stone	Williams

NOT VOTING—58.

Borah	Goff	Newlands	Shields
Brandegge	Gore	Oliver	Shively
Burleigh	Gronna	Overman	Simmons
Catron	Hollis	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Clapp	Hughes	Penrose	Smith, Md.
Clark, Wyo.	Jackson	Perkins	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Johnson	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Colt	Jones	Poin Dexter	Stephenson
Crawford	Lea	Ransdell	Thompson
Culberson	Lippitt	Reed	Townsend
Dillingham	Lodge	Robinson	Walsh
du Pont	McCumber	Root	Warren
Fall	McLean	Saulsbury	Works
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shafroth	
Gallinger	Nelson	Sherman	

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the motion of the Senator from Ohio, the yeas are 13 and the nays are 24. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Chamberlain	Norris	Sutherland
Bacon	Hollis	Page	Thomas
Bankhead	James	Pomerene	Vardaman
Bradley	Kenyon	Shafroth	Weeks
Brady	Kern	Sheppard	Williams
Bristow	La Follette	Smith, Ariz.	
Bryan	Lane	Smoot	
Burton	Myers	Stone	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Twenty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is no quorum present.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the presence of absent Senators.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia moves that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the presence of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m. Mr. TILLMAN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m. Mr. STERLING entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m. Mr. O'GORMAN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m. Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. BORAH, and Mr. THORNTON entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

At 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m. Mr. LEWIS entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. Mr. CHILTON entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 1 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m. Mr. SMITH of Maryland entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Mr. HITCHCOCK entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m. Mr. McCUMBER entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

At 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m. Mr. SWANSON and Mr. MARTIN of Virginia entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

At 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m. Mr. OWEN entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

After some further delay,

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask the Senator from Indiana to withhold the motion for a moment.

Mr. KERN. Certainly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I trust that before adjournment is taken to-day there may be an understanding that a special effort shall be put forth on both sides to secure the attendance of a quorum to-morrow.

The legislation that has been made the special order is of the very greatest importance to the general public. It involves the question of the safety of human life at sea. With sea disasters multiplying, shocking the whole world, with the history back of the 20-year effort to secure legislation upon this subject, with the organized opposition of steamship companies to it, I feel that the public ought to be informed, so that it can place the responsibility for this delay where it rightly belongs.

I trust that every effort will be put forth to induce absent Senators to return and be in their seats at 12 o'clock to-morrow, so that this bill may be taken up, considered deliberately, and after it has been thoroughly debated that it may be passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

It has the sanction and the approval of the administration. It has already received the approval of the Secretary of Com-

merce and the Secretary of Labor, both of whom have investigated the subject thoroughly and have studied the pending bills.

Mr. President, there is no reason why every Senator should not feel under obligation to be here and join in securing action by the Senate upon this very important subject.

Mr. KERN. I renew my motion that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, October 21, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 20, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, our heavenly Father, touch, we beseech Thee, the better angels of our nature with the Holy Spirit that they may dominate our thoughts, quicken our hearts, and direct our ways, that our affections may go out with greater warmth to those near and dear, our sympathies to those who need our help and cheer, our hearts glow with patriotic zeal and fervor. And as the heavens are new every morning and fresh every evening, so may our lives be a perpetual memorial to Thee and receive Thine everlasting praise. In the Christ spirit. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 17, 1913, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 192. An act to limit the use of campaign funds in presidential and national elections; and

S. 834. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolutions of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 125. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the Seventh International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., November 7 to 12, 1913; and

H. J. Res. 134. Joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee from House and Senate to attend Congress Hall celebration in Philadelphia in October, 1913.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 192. An act to limit the use of campaign funds in presidential and national elections; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

S. 834. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 767. An act granting permission to the city of Marshfield, Oreg., to close Mill Slough in said city; and

S. 3296. An act to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ additional clerks on heirship work in the Indian Office.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following personal requests, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LOBECK requests leave of absence for three days, on account of official business.

Mr. CLANCY requests leave of absence for three days, on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. To which one does the gentleman object?

Mr. MANN. To both.

The SPEAKER. Mr. LOBECK's request is on account of official business. The Chair did not know but that that would modify the gentleman's objection.

Mr. MANN. I do not know of any more important official business than that of attendance of a Member of Congress when the House of Representatives is in session.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will have this letter read.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, October 18, 1913.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully ask leave of absence from the House for three days.

I expect to meet in New York Monday, the 20th of October, Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, and together with him examine the methods of accounting in the customs service branch of the Treasury Department. Hoping the request may be granted, I have the honor to be,

Yours, respectfully,

C. O. LOBECK,

Chairman Committee Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, it is certain that no man in this House has taken, without protest and without complaint, half so much vilification from the papers here in Washington as I have. It is with much reluctance that I refer to the subject to-day. If the matter to which I now wish to refer were only a question between me and any one of these persistently malicious and maligning papers, I would not notice it. However, the Washington Evening Star, of date October 16, 1913, contained what purported to be a statement from Mr. William F. Gude, in which he is reported as having said that he did not know me, and that he had never seen me; and, consequently, that he had not made certain statements to me relative to the contemplated memorial bridge across the Potomac River. The newspaper article to which I refer quotes Mr. Gude as having made the following statement regarding the matter:

William F. Gude, to whom Representative JOHNSON referred as authority for the charge that the memorial bridge was a "real estate project," indignantly denies that he said anything of the kind, or anything upon which such a conclusion could be predicated. "I do not know Mr. JOHNSON," he said to a Star reporter, "and so far as I know I never saw him. I certainly did not hold any conversation with him upon the subject of the memorial bridge, nor did I appear before his committee in connection with the matter."

Mr. Gude did appear before the District Committee and make a statement. At the time of his appearance I was present and presiding as chairman of the committee. After several persons had addressed the committee, Mr. Gude arose and commenced an address. I did not know who he was. I asked several of the committee if they knew him. All replied in the negative. If I remember correctly, he was then asked his name, and he replied "Mr. Gude." I then asked several about me whether or not he was the Mr. Gude who had recently become somewhat notorious as a professional juror in land-condemnation cases. The answer received by me was that the Mr. Gude then before us was a brother to "Juror Gude." I was told this in the hearing of Mr. Godwin, a reporter for the Star who was present, and he leaned over to me and said that the man then making a statement to the committee was not a brother to the Mr. Gude who had been serving upon land-condemnation juries, but that he was the juror himself. I, as well as other members of the committee, asked Mr. Gude several questions relative to bridges across the Potomac, including the contemplated "memorial bridge," until he made the statement, in substance, that unless this "memorial bridge" was constructed the war between the North and the South might be forgotten. When he made that statement the committee dropped him, and he retired.

I say this much relative to the matter that my fellow Members here may be reassured that Mr. Gude has seen me, and that he has discussed bridges with me—the "memorial bridge" included. With this brief statement I shall dismiss the subject.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by having printed the speech that I made in the Democratic caucus at the beginning of this Congress placing in nomination the Speaker of this House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following personal request:

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. EDWARDS requests leave of absence for 10 days on account of the serious illness of his brother.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I trust the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] will withdraw his objection to the request made by my colleague from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS] for leave of absence. I happen to know, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. EDWARDS's brother has been desperately ill for some time. On Saturday he received a telegram from the attending physician, stating that his brother probably could not live more than 24 hours. Thereupon he immediately went home. I trust that the gentleman from Illinois will withdraw his objection, and I ask unanimous consent that Mr. EDWARDS be granted the leave of absence requested.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, when the matter comes to the point of sending for Mr. EDWARDS, if he is then detained by the illness of his brother, the House will undoubtedly gladly excuse him; but for the present I shall object to any request for leave to be absent from the House.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FOURTH-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. KINDEL. Mr. Speaker, before that motion is put I should like to bring to the attention of the House the matter of the Interstate Commerce Commission granting the request of the Postmaster General to put printed books into fourth-class mail matter. I have this morning filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an objection to that. I doubt whether there is a gentleman on the floor who has noticed the invitation of the Interstate Commerce Commission that those who desired to be heard on this question should come before the commission. I did not know of it until yesterday morning, and this morning I proceeded immediately to go before the commission, just before they entered this order, in which they wished to give their consent to the request of the Postmaster General. If this order goes into effect, we shall be paying on printed matter from all points east of Pittsburgh to Salt Lake 12 cents a pound while Canada can ship the same identical matter to those points for 8 cents a pound.

Mr. MANN. That is what I told the gentleman some time ago, when he was making a speech in favor of the proposition.

Mr. KINDEL. I want to show the gentleman that he is mistaken in this matter. I want to be heard, and there are others who want to be heard. I know of one house in New York that will be at a disadvantage of \$300,000 per year just in the matter of postage on catalogues.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. As I understand, the gentleman wants to be heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission and not before the House. It is not a matter for the House.

Mr. KINDEL. There are no sessions of the Post Office Committee or of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and I want the public generally to know through the RECORD that I have been before the Interstate Commerce Commission and have there filed a written protest in this matter.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that the House do now adjourn.

The question being taken, the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. Let us stay here and do business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays. The Chair will count. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted.

Pending the count.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in order to save time I concede that there are enough Members on the other side of the House to order the calling of the roll.

The SPEAKER. Twenty-eight Members have arisen, a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 84, nays 37, answered "present" 13, not voting 294, as follows:

YEAS—84.

Abercrombie	Dent	Humphreys, Miss.	Rothermel
Adair	Dixon	Jacoway	Russell
Aiken	Donohoe	Johnson, Ky.	Sabath
Ansberry	Donovan	Keating	Sherley
Bailey	Doremus	Kinkaid, N. J.	Sherwood
Barkley	Doughton	Kirkpatrick	Sims
Barnhart	Evans	Lee, Ga.	Sisson
Beakes	Fergusson	Lee, Pa.	Smith, Tex.
Beall, Tex.	Flood, Va.	Lloyd	Sparkman
Bell, Ga.	Foster	McAndrews	Stephens, Miss.
Brockson	Garrett, Tex.	McCoy	Stone
Brumbaugh	George	McDermott	Stout
Buchanan, Ill.	Gorman	McGillcuddy	Stringer
Buchanan, Tex.	Gray	Mazulre, Nebr.	Tayvener
Bulkley	Hammond	Oldfield	Ten Eyck
Byrns, Tenn.	Hay	Page	Thomas
Candler, Miss.	Hayden	Pepper	Underwood
Carlin	Helm	Phelan	Walker
Cox	Hensley	Raker	Watkins
Cresser	Hughes, Ga.	Rauch	Whaley
Deitrick	Hull	Reilly, Conn.	Young, Tex.

NAYS—37.

Anderson	Fowler	La Follette	Sinnott
Austin	Frear	Lindquist	Smith, Idaho
Avis	French	MacDonald	Smith, Minn.
Barton	Greene, Vt.	Manahan	Smith, Saml. W.
Bell, Cal.	Hawley	Mann	Steenerson
Browne, Wis.	Johnson, Utah	Nelson	Sutherland
Campbell	Johnson, Wash.	Patton, Pa.	Towner
Cooper	Kennedy, Iowa	Plumley	
Dyer	Kindel	Powers	
Falconer	Lafferty	Rogers	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—13.

Adamson	Hamilton, Mich.	Morrison	Woods
Cary	Hardwick	Slayden	
Crisp	Logue	Smith, J. M. C.	
Estopinal	McGuire, Okla.	Stanley	

NOT VOTING—294.

Atney	Dies	Hinds	Moss, Ind.
Alexander	Difenderfer	Hinebaugh	Moss, W. Va.
Allen	Dillon	Hobson	Mott
Anthony	Dooling	Holland	Murdoch
Ashbrook	Doolittle	Houston	Murray, Mass.
Aswell	Driscoll	Howard	Murray, Okla.
Baker	Dunn	Howell	Neeley
Baltz	Dupré	Hoxworth	Nolan, J. I.
Barchfeld	Eagan	Hughes, W. Va.	Norton
Bartholdt	Eagle	Hulings	O'Brien
Bartlett	Edmonds	Humphrey, Wash.	Oglesby
Bathrick	Edwards	Igoe	O'Hair
Blackmon	Elder	Johnson, S. C.	O'Leary
Boeber	Esch	Jones	O'Shaunessy
Borchers	Fairchild	Kahn	Padgett
Borland	Faison	Kelster	Palmer
Bowdle	Farr	Kelley, Mich.	Parker
Bremner	Ferris	Kelly, Pa.	Patten, N. Y.
Britten	Fess	Kennedy, Conn.	Payne
Brodbeck	Fields	Kennedy, R. I.	Peters, Mass.
Broussard	Finley	Kent	Peters, Me.
Brown, N. Y.	Fitzgerald	Kettner	Peterson
Brown, W. Va.	FitzHenry	Key, Ohio	Platt
Browning	Floyd, Ark.	Kless, Pa.	Porter
Bruckner	Fordney	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Post
Bryan	Francis	Kitchin	Pou
Burgess	Gallagher	Knowland, J. R.	Prouty
Burke, Pa.	Gard	Konop	Quin
Burke, S. Dak.	Gardner	Korbly	Ragsdale
Burke, Wis.	Garner	Kreider	Rainey
Burnett	Garrett, Tenn.	Langham	Rayburn
Butler	Gerry	Langley	Reed
Byrnes, S. C.	Gillett	Lazaro	Reilly, Wis.
Calder	Gillmore	L'Engle	Richardson
Callaway	Gittins	Lenroot	Riordan
Cantrill	Glass	Leshner	Roberts, Mass.
Caraway	Godwin, N. C.	Lever	Roberts, Nev.
Carew	Goeke	Levy	Rouse
Carr	Goldfogle	Lewis, Md.	Rubey
Carter	Good	Lewis, Pa.	Rucker
Casey	Goodwin, Ark.	Lieb	Rupley
Chandler, N. Y.	Gordon	Lindbergh	Saunders
Church	Goulden	Linthicum	Scott
Clancy	Graham, Ill.	Lobeck	Scully
Clark, Fla.	Graham, Pa.	Lonergan	Seldomridge
Claypool	Green, Iowa	McClellan	Sells
Clayton	Greene, Mass.	McKellar	Shackleford
Cline	Gregg	McKenzie	Sharp
Collier	Griest	McLaughlin	Shreve
Connelly, Kans.	Griffin	Madden	Slemp
Connelly, Iowa	Gudger	Mahan	Sloan
Conry	Guernsey	Maher	Small
Copley	Hamill	Mapes	Smith, Md.
Covington	Hamilton, N. Y.	Martin	Smith, N. Y.
Cramton	Hamlin	Merritt	Stafford
Cullop	Hardy	Metz	Stedman
Curley	Harrison	Miller	Stephens, Cal.
Curry	Hart	Mitchell	Stephens, Nebr.
Dale	Haugen	Mondell	Stephens, Tex.
Danforth	Hayes	Montague	Stevens, Minn.
Davenport	Heffin	Moon	Stevens, N. H.
Davis	Helgesen	Moore	Sumners
Decker	Helvering	Morgan, La.	Switzer
Dershem	Henry	Morgan, Okla.	Tawart
Dickinson	Hill	Merin	Talbot, Md.

Talcott, N. Y.	Townsend	Walsh	Wilson, Fla.
Taylor, Ala.	Treadway	Walters	Wilson, N. Y.
Taylor, Ark.	Tribble	Watson	Wingo
Taylor, Colo.	Tuttle	Weaver	Winslow
Taylor, N. Y.	Underhill	Webb	Witherspoon
Temple	Vare	Whitacre	Woodruff
Thacher	Vaughan	White	Young, N. Dak.
Thompson, Okla.	Volstead	Williams	
Thomson, Ill.	Wallin	Willis	

So the motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD was agreed to.

The following pairs were announced:

For the session:

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. BARTHOLDT.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. METZ with Mr. WALLIN.

Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.

Until further notice:

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH (commencing Oct. 1).

Mr. ASHBROOK with Mr. KAHN.

Mr. ALEXANDER with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. ASWELL with Mr. McLAUGHLIN (commencing Sept. 13).

Mr. BALTZ with Mr. SHREVE.

Mr. BLACKMON with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. BORLAND with Mr. KEISTER.

Mr. BREMNER with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BOWDLE with Mr. MOSS of West Virginia.

Mr. BURNETT with Mr. HAYES.

Mr. BROUSSARD with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.

Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. BATHRICK with Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROWN of West Virginia with Mr. KREIDER.

Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin with Mr. CARY.

Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. MacDONALD.

Mr. COLLIER with Mr. WOODS.

Mr. CLAYTON with Mr. MONDELL.

Mr. CLAYPOOL with Mr. BRYAN.

Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. HELGESEN.

Mr. CARAWAY with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. CRISP with Mr. HINDS (transferable).

Mr. CLANCY with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. MILLER.

Mr. CARTER with Mr. McGUIRE of Oklahoma.

Mr. CLINE with Mr. NORTON (commencing Oct. 1).

Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.

Mr. DERSHEM with Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. MAPES.

Mr. DIES with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. DUPRE with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. CURLEY with Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND.

Mr. FRANCIS with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. FITZGERALD with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. FERRIS with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. FAISON with Mr. CURRY.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. GREEN of Iowa.

Mr. GERRY with Mr. FESS.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. GOEKE with Mr. PARKER.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois with Mr. PETERS of Maine.

Mr. GARNER with Mr. J. I. NOLAN.

Mr. GORDON with Mr. THOMSON of Illinois.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. HEFLIN with Mr. DUNN.

Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. HARRISON with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOXWORTH with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.

Mr. HOWARD with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. HOLLAND with Mr. VOLSTEAD (commencing Oct. 3).

Mr. HARDWICK with Mr. FORDNEY (commencing Oct. 1).

Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. WILLIS.

Mr. HENRY with Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. IGOE with Mr. PROUTY.

Mr. JONES with Mr. HINEBAUGH.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. FARR.

Mr. KONOP with Mr. MORIN.

Mr. KETTNER with Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. VARE.

Mr. MOON with Mr. DILLON.

Mr. MORGAN of Louisiana with Mr. HULINGS.

Mr. MADDEN with Mr. RAINEY.

Mr. MORRISON with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.

Mr. McKELLAR with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. MOORE.

Mr. PETERSON with Mr. PLATT (commencing Oct. 13).

Mr. POST with Mr. MURDOCK.

Mr. PAGE with Mr. GILLET (commencing Sept. 30).

Mr. RUCKER with Mr. HAUGEN.

Mr. RUSSELL with Mr. DANFORTH.

Mr. ROUSE with Mr. RUPLEY.

Mr. RICHARDSON with Mr. MARTIN.

Mr. RUBEY with Mr. TREADWAY.

Mr. SHARP with Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. HOWELL.

Mr. SUMNERS with Mr. ESCH.

Mr. STEDMAN with Mr. EDMONDS.

Mr. SAUNDERS with Mr. AINEY.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas with Mr. BURKE of South Dakota.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. SLOAN.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas with Mr. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. MERRITT.

Mr. UNDERHILL with Mr. WALTERS.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. CRAMTON.

Mr. WHITACEE with Mr. TEMPLE.

Mr. WILLIAMS with Mr. BRITTEN.

Mr. WEBB with Mr. WOODRUFF.

Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. GOOD (commencing Oct. 1).

Mr. WEAVER with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BOOHER with Mr. SLEMP (for the rest of special session, except when two-thirds vote required; on party questions, record to show one party for and one against measure).

Mr. DICKINSON with Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska (after vote on currency, excepted at option of either).

Mr. REED with Mr. WINSLOW (commencing Oct. 1 for remainder of extra session).

Mr. STEPHENS of California with Mr. WITHERSPOON (commencing Oct. 3, 1913, except on cotton-futures amendment).

Mr. THACHER with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts (commencing Oct. 16, ending balance of session).

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I voted "no" on the roll call, but I am paired with the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. CONNELLY. I therefore withdraw my vote and answer "present."

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I voted "aye" on the roll call, but I find that I am paired with the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. BARTHOLDT. I wish to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, October 21, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4267) granting a pension to Alexander Frazier, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 8958) for the relief of settlers on ceded Indian lands in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WALKER: A bill (H. R. 8959) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment with the cultivation of sea-island cotton, and to improve the seed, the staple, the production, and the cultivation thereof in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8960) incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 8961) to donate to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for park purposes, the tract of land known as the powder-house lot; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 8962) granting an increase of pension to Richard S. Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 8963) granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8964) granting a pension to Bridget Connor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8965) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two brass or bronze cannon and cannon balls to the city

of Pottsville, in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHAN: A bill (H. R. 8966) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. McGaffey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8967) granting a pension to Ann Manley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8968) granting a pension to Adam Akers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8969) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Ayers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8970) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8971) to correct the military record of Adam Akers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 8972) granting an increase of pension to John H. Estes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 8973) for the relief of William Liskey; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 5419, for the relief of William Woodhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: Memorial of the State Board of Trade of Maine, favoring arbitration as a solution of international controversies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAHAN: Paper to accompany House bill 8572, granting an increase of pension to Albert Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: Petitions of sundry citizens of various towns and cities of Wyoming in support of House bill 5308, relative to mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Memorial of the board of trustees of the California State Library, favoring House resolution 227, relative to the extension of parcel post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Alameda County Colored American Center of the California Civic League, protesting against the segregation of the colored employees in the Government departments at Washington; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New York, favoring passage of House bill 5308, relative to mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 21, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1673) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to comply with the law and make proof on desert-land entries in the counties of Grant and Franklin, State of Washington.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. J. Res. 125. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the Seventh International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, November 7 to 12, 1913; and

H. J. Res. 134. Joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee from House and Senate to attend Congress Hall celebration in Philadelphia in October, 1913.

CREMORA J. HOFFMAN.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 2735) granting a pension to Cremora J. Hoffman, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CHEYENNE RIVER AND STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I am just in receipt of a petition signed by more than 800 homestead settlers on the Chey-

enne River and Standing Rock Indian Reservation lands, asking for legislation which will relieve them from paying the purchase price for those lands. The petition recites that there have been four successive failures of crops in that section of the country. The lands are situated in North and South Dakota, the greater part of them in South Dakota.

I deem this a matter of great importance, and I will ask to have the petition read, omitting the names of the petitioners, and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, as follows:

PETITION OF HOMESTEAD SETTLERS FOR RELIEF.

To the President of the United States, the Senate, and the House of Representatives:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that we are now residing on homesteads in those parts of the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations in North and South Dakota open to homestead entry; that we have endeavored to procure such crops as would maintain ourselves, our families and live stock, but that there has prevailed over this territory during the past three years and to this date (Aug. 15, so late that we can expect no returns this season) a drought which has been as severe as any in the history of this territory, which has resulted in practically a total failure of all crops planted, and that there has not been sufficient growth of grass to afford the usual hay crop or pasture, wherefore many are compelled to dispose of their live stock or ship them to other localities at a great cost; that wells and creeks which have seldom, if ever, before gone dry are now failing, and that reasonable provisions and feed are to be had only at an exceedingly high price.

That under the most favorable conditions we can not recover from the present unfortunate conditions. Having had four crop failures, many of us have exhausted all our money and credit, and it will be all and more than we can do to provide a livelihood for ourselves and families; that we can not pay the appraised price of the land or the interest on the payments of same; that if we are obliged to do so many of us will be obliged to abandon our homes and forfeit the payments and interest already made and all we have expended in improvements and cultivation.

That, owing to the four successive crop failures many are leaving their land and seeking employment, which will cause a great depreciation in the value of the land. We know that the land outside of the reservation and the Indian land within the reservation are being sold at prices not to exceed the appraised value of the reservation lands.

That a number of us have commuted our homestead entries and have paid up the Government in full for our land, and are now in destitute circumstances and can obtain neither money nor credit, and that we will be compelled to leave our land unless we obtain relief.

Wherefore we do petition Congress for relief, and pray that Congress absolve and discharge us of the obligation of making further payments or paying further interest on account of the balance now remaining unpaid on these lands, and that those of us who have heretofore commuted our homestead entries and have paid up the Government in full for our land have the money so paid refunded or our homestead rights restored, and be given the privilege to enter another quarter of land in the Cheyenne River or Standing Rock Indian Reservations, in North and South Dakota, on which payments be abated.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 142) to provide for furnishing additional rooms in the House Office Building, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, I suppose I ought to explain the joint resolution. It will take only a few moments.

In the last general deficiency appropriation act an appropriation of \$220,370 was made for the construction of new offices in the House Office Building. It seems that the top floor had not been subdivided into rooms, and the increase in the membership of the House resulting from the last census left nearly 50 Members of the House unprovided with offices. Those offices are now nearly completed, the \$220,370 appropriated for that purpose having been expended in completing them, but they are not furnished. The House passed this joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for furnishing 53 new rooms which have been constructed in the House Office Building.

The amount of \$50,000 for furnishing those 53 rooms is on the basis of the expenditure made for the rooms originally furnished in that building. I have no doubt myself that the House Members are not provided with adequate and proper offices in which to do the work devolving upon them. These offices which have been constructed must be furnished in order that they may be taken care of. The amount estimated for has been figured out by the Clerk of the House. The joint resolution has been considered by the House Appropriations Committee and has passed the House, and I think it is proper that the Senate should pass the joint resolution, so that those rooms may be furnished.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendment as in Committee of the Whole, the joint resolution will be reported to the Senate.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.